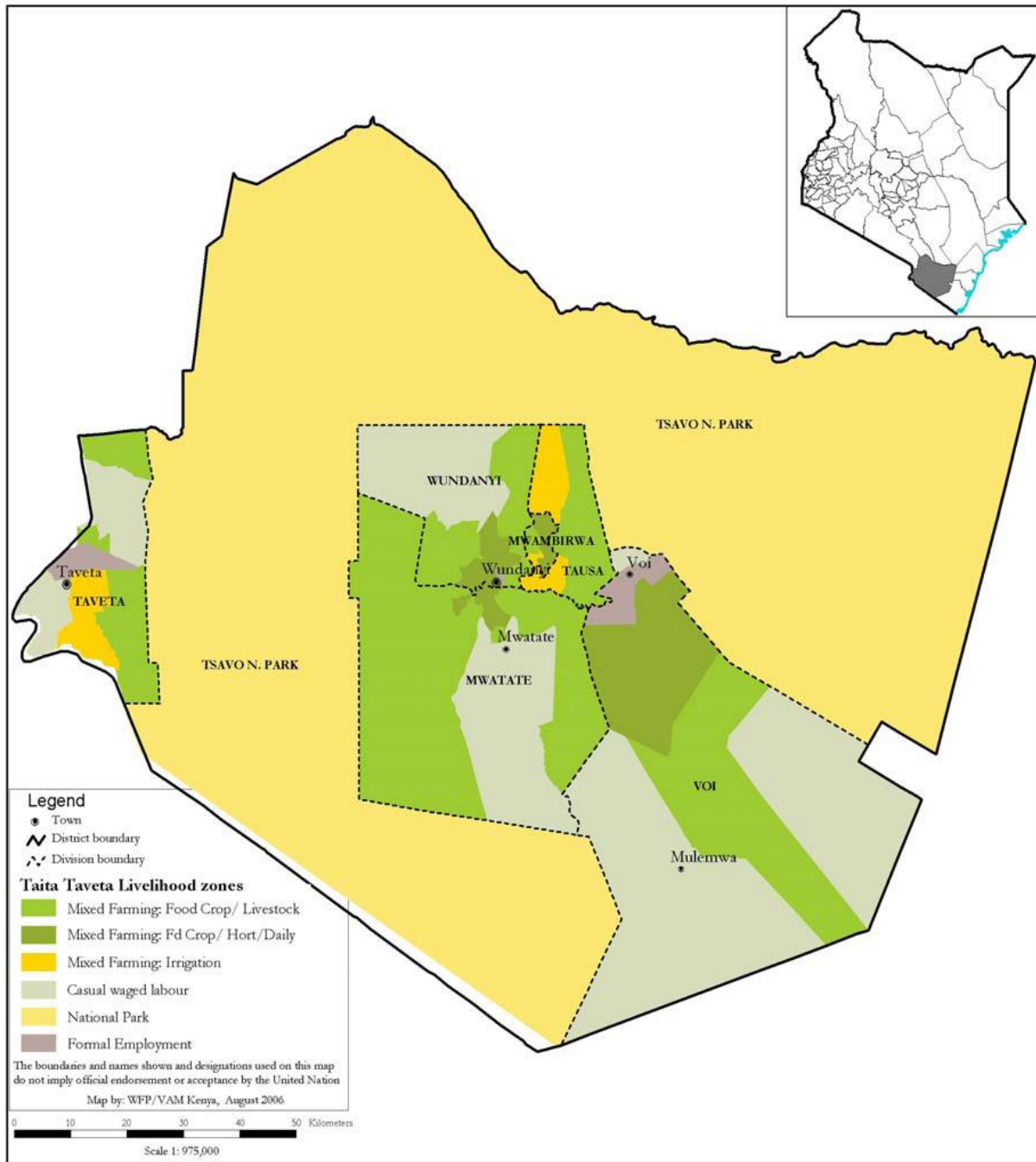


# TAITA TAVETA COUNTY 2019 LONG RAINS FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY ASSESMENT REPORT



## A Joint Report of Kenya Food Security Steering Group<sup>1</sup> and Taita Taveta County Steering Group (CSG)

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The long rains assessment was conducted between 8th and 12th July 2019 led by a multi-agency team comprising of KFSSG and Taita Taveta steering group. A multi-sectoral approach was adopted during the assessment covering livestock, agriculture water, education health and nutrition, and sanitation and. Long rains assessment aimed at establishing an objective, evidence based and transparent food security situation.

Long rainfall performance was below normal during the season under review. The poor performance of the long rains affected crop and livestock production; which are the main contributors to food and income for majority of households in Taita Taveta County. Production of Maize, beans and green grams reduced by over 80 percent. Maize production in the rain fed production areas wa affected by fall army worm infestation together with delayed and below average rainfall. Maize stocks held by the households on the other hand; was below of the Long term Average (LTA). Due to this, Majority of the households are depending on the market as a source of food commodities. Milk production was below the LTA leading to low milk consumption. The low milk consumption especially to children under 5 years resulted to increase of the admission for children with both moderate and severe acute malnutrition which increased with 48 percent from January to May. Water recharge levels for open water sources was at 70 percent and currently 40 percent of the open water sources have dried up. The remaining water sources are stressed due to increased number of users and with. The available water is projected to last between 1 to 2 months. Household access to food was compromised due to the average price of maize which increased to Ksh. 41 compared to Ksh. 39 per kg in July 2019 compared to June in June 2019. The trend of prices for goats was stable from January to March. This has dropped but remains stable in July at the Ksh 4,600-4,550. The high maize prices reducing goats prices have made the terms of trade (ToT) were very unfavorable to the livestock keepers. This has an effect to household access to food. However the proportion of households with acceptable food consumption, the with acceptable food consumption score (FCS) for the month of July across the three livelihood zone was above 85%. The morbidity patterns showed that upper respiratory tract infections (URTI) cases increased by 113 percent compared to a similar period in 2018 in under five and the general population, which was attributed to weather induced allergic reactions as result of prolonged dry and dusty condition experienced during the reporting period.

The Food Security classification for the County “stressed” (IPC Phase 2) while the classification for Acute Malnutrition is Acceptable (IPC ACN 1). The admission trends in the SFP and OTP programme increased by 48 percent from January to May.

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 County background

Taita Taveta County covers an area of 17,128.3 square kilometers, consisting of 62 percent Tsavo East and Tsavo West National Park with an estimated projected population of 358,173 persons (KNBS 2016). Administratively, the County is divided four sub counties namely; Taita, Wundanyi, Voi, Mwatate and Taveta. It borders Tana River, Kitui and Makueni counties to the North, Kwale and Kilifi counties to the east, Kajiado County to the North-west and the Republic of Tanzania to the North West and South West. The county is divided into three livelihood zones with mixed farming-food crops and livestock representing 34 percent of the population. Mixed farming- horticulture and dairy livelihood zone accounts to 21 percent of the population while mixed farming irrigation and livestock accounts to 11 percent of total population and finally other livelihood zones (Casual waged labour -sisal) account to 34 percent of total population shown in Figure 1.

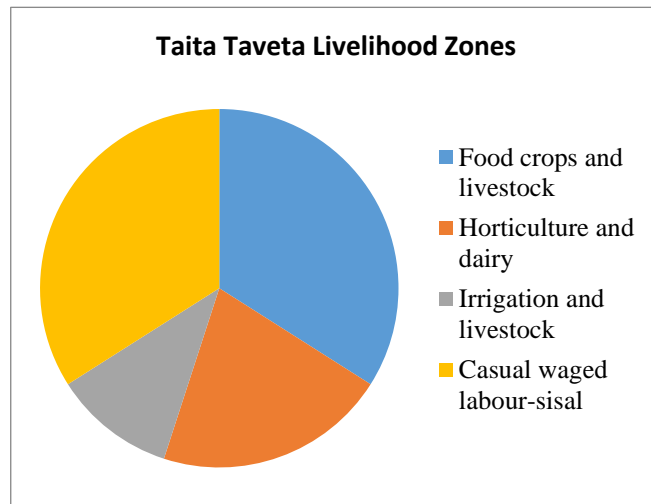


Figure 1:Taita Taveta Livelihood Zones

### 1.2 Methodology and approach

The long rains assessment was conducted from 8th to 12th of July, 2019. The exercise was carried out jointly by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG) and Taita Taveta County Steering Group (CSG). Both quantitative and qualitative methods were used during the assessment. Secondary data for the County included satellite data for rainfall, and the National Drought Management Authority bulletins which provided monthly surveillance data among other sources. Primary data was obtained from checklist filled by the County technical ministries, key informant interviews; focus group discussions as well as observation through transect drives. An initial briefing meeting with the County Steering Group (CSG) members was done on 8th July, 2019 where the members from the KFSSG shared the objectives of the assessment in addition to their terms of reference. Sector representatives then presented their sectoral briefs on the current from the checklists that had been populated with the required data. To corroborate the data provided in the checklist, transect drive was carried out in selected areas where observation on crop, livestock condition was done, information collected from key informants. Rapid market assessment in selected markets was also carried out and focus group discussions conducted in selected communities. Analysis was conducted thereafter using the livelihood zone as the primary unit of analysis. Pair-wise ranking was also used to rank the sub-counties according to their levels of food insecurity. A debriefing meeting was held on 12th July 2019 where preliminary assessment findings were disseminated to the County Steering Group members. Further analysis was conducted using the integrated food security Phase Classification (IPC)

## 2.0 DRIVERS OF FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY IN THE COUNTY

### 2.1 Rainfall Performance

The onset of long rains was late beginning in the third dekad of March in the highlands (Taita subcounty) and first dekad of April in lowlands (Voi and Mwatate subcounties) compared to a normal onset of first dekad of March. Most parts of the county received 50-90 percent of the normal rainfall with exceptions of Wundanyi and some parts of Taveta that received 90-110 percent of normal rainfall and some parts of Voi that received 25-50 percent of normal rains (Figure 2). The spatial distribution of short rains was uneven, whereas the temporal distribution was poor in most parts of the County. The rains prolonged with a late Cessation in the 3rd dekad of May in most areas in the county compared to the normal cessation in the first dekad of May.

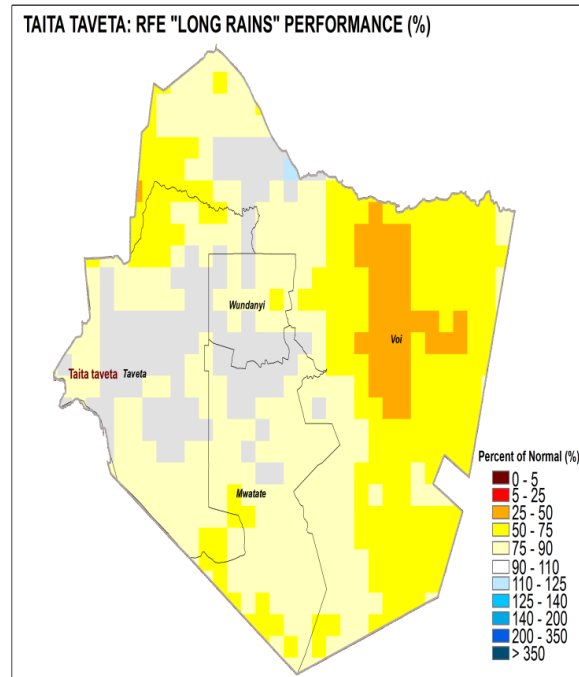


Figure 2: LRA 2019 performance

### 2.3 Other shocks and hazards-human-wildlife conflict.

Human wildlife conflict is a perennial problem affecting crop production in Taita Taveta County since it borders Tsavo Game park. In the season under review, communities bordering Tsavo Game Park and especially in the Crop/Livestock livelihood zone, reported destruction of maize crops by elephants. Presence of camels from neighbouring counties was observed near community settlement areas of Sagalla and Mwatate Wards which put stress on natural resource available especially water for livestock and pasture and browse.

## 3.0 IMPACTS OF DRIVERS ON FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

### 3.1 Availability

#### 3.1.1 Crops Production

The County is short rains dependent for crop production except for Taveta Sub-County, which depends on long rains. Long rains contribute 20 percent of food requirements in the County. Crops are cultivated under rain-fed and irrigation conditions. The major crops grown under rain-fed production are maize, beans and green grams. Maize contributes 30 percent and two percent to food and cash income respectively in the mixed farming (food crops and livestock) livelihood zone. In the mixed farming (horticulture and dairy) and mixed farming (irrigation and livestock) livelihood zones, maize contributes to 35 and 17 percent food respectively. Green grams are mainly grown for cash income and contribute 90 percent to cash income and 10 percent to food.

## Rain fed production

Major crops grown under rain-fed agriculture in both livelihood zones are: maize, cowpeas, green grams and beans.

**Table 1: Rain-fed production**

Crop	Area planted during 2019 Long rains season (Ha)	Long Term Average area planted during the Long rains season (Ha)	% of LTA	2019 Long rains season Projected production (90 kg bags)	Long Term Average production during Long rains season (90 kg bags)	% of LTA
Maize	2,370	4,912	48	576	25,014	2
Beans	620	1,545	40	679	12,816	5
Green grams	898	1,346	67	788	5,330	15

The area put under maize, beans and green grams was 48, 40 and 67 percent of the long term average (Table 1). The decline in hectareage was attributed to late onset of the long rains and advisory issued to farmers on possibility of depressed rainfall for the season. Relatively, the situation was worse in the mixed farming livelihood zone (food crop and livestock) where the onset was late by a month during the third week of April and lasted for only 11 days. Consequently, farmers expect to realize two, five and 15 percent of the seasonal average for maize, beans and green grams respectively and that will mainly be in the highlands of Taita sub county (horticulture & diary livelihood zone). The harvest for maize and beans will also be realized in rain fed sections of Taveta sub-county. The expected yields for the major crops reduced significantly which is attributed to poor temporal and uneven spatial rainfall distribution of the rainfall leading to crops suffering from moisture stress. However for beans in particular in the highlands of Taita, the production was affected by water logging since in the third dekad of April, the rainfall in the highlands was heavy and it affected the beans during the critical flowering stage. The production of maize especially in crop and livestock and horticulture and dairy livelihood zones was further depressed by fall army worm infestation during the early stages of growth which infested approximately 1,000 hectares across the county. Insignificant yield is expected in Voi Sub County for all crops planted during the season owing to poor performance of the rains (25-50 percent of LTA) experienced which resulted to most crops drying before maturity.

## Irrigated

Major irrigation is undertaken in only two Sub Counties namely Taita and Taveta. Production of french beans is specific to Taita Sub county and to some extent Mwatate Sub County grown under contract farming. Green Maize and Bananas are largely grown in Taveta Sub County In the established irrigation schemes.

**Table 2: Irrigated agriculture production**

Crop	Area planted during 2019 Long Rains season (Ha)	Long Term Average area planted during the Long Rains season (Ha)	2019 Long Rains season production (90 kg bags) Projected/Actual	Long Term Average production during the Long Rains season (90 kg bags)
1. Green Maize	1,145	1,151	24,350	24,566
2. Bananas	2,200	1,989	75186	69800
3. French Beans	55	55	95	95

Area planted (Ha) with bananas and consequent production (Tons) increased by 6 percent and 8 percent respectively compared to the LTA (Table 2). The crop is mainly grown under irrigation and permanent wet areas. The increase is due to farmers adopting use of tissue culture banana seedlings and good agricultural practices. The acreage and production for french beans remained the same compared to LTA., the crop is grown by farmers contracted by Vegpro (K) Limited, The areas planted under maize and the expected production was within the LTA and this mostly for the maize grown in Taveta Sub County. Fall army infestation to irrigated maize did not result in significant maize losses since the timing of the infestation was at a stage when maize was mature hence less severe effects.

### 3.1.2 Cereals stock

The current maize stocks being held by farmers at the household was 12 percent of the LTA attributed to depleted household stocks and little harvest from the current season. The National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) was holding 74,827 bags of 90 kgs, which is mostly harvests from the Galana Kulalu Irrigation scheme. Traders on the other hand are holding 133 percent (Table 3) of LTA maize stocks since they are stockpiling in anticipation of increased prices. The stocks at household level are held by a few farmers in the horticulture/dairy and livestock livelihood zone whose stocks are expected to last for one to two months. In the mixed farming (crop and livestock) livelihood zone, approximately 90 percent of households have no stocks and are entirely depending on market supplies. Most stocks held by farmers in the irrigated crop and livestock zone are expected to last for two to three months.

**Table 3: Stock for major crops**

Commodity	Maize		Rice		Sorghum		Green gram	
	Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA
<b>Farmers</b>	2280	19425	2550	7009	0	19	11124	8840
<b>Traders</b>	25250	10802	3600	11080	0	293	5514	5670
<b>Millers</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>NCPB</b>	74,827	29069	0	0	0	0	0	0



### 3.1.3 Livestock Production

The contribution of livestock to cash income per livelihood zone is as follows; 20 percent for food crops/livestock, 33 percent for horticulture/dairy and 20 percent for irrigated cropping/livestock livelihood zone. Goats account for 30 and 25 percent of cash income in the food crops and livestock and irrigation and livestock livelihood zones respectively. Taita Taveta County being majorly a semi-arid zone boasts of several ranches, a resource that provide a great opportunity for livestock production. The main livestock kept in the county are cattle, goats, sheep and chicken. Livestock production contributes to cash income to households through sale of meat, milk, hides and skins thus impacting positively on food security

### Pasture and browse condition

The long rains experienced across the county though the onset was late and performed below average, it helped to generally improve pastures and browse conditions in most parts across the livelihood zones by supporting both their regeneration and growth. During the the time of the assessment, the browse condition was good and stable across all the livelihood zones and was projected to last for more than 3 months (Table 4). The pasture, the condition in the food crop/horticulture/dairy and livestock livelihood zone was good, whereas in the crop and livestock and irrigated and livestock livelihood zones it was good to fair. In the lower parts of Taita sub-county (Paranga), Taveta sub-county (Jipe, Mata, Salaita, Mahandakini) as well as lower parts of Voi sub-county (Mbulia, Miasenyi and Kasigau) pastures have rapidly deteriorated due to significant rainfall deficits experienced in these areas that were not adequate to support good pasture regeneration and growth. Pasture is therefore projected to last between 1-3 months depending on its current condition. For the current season, the use of crop residue such as maize stalks was greatly reduced due to the crop failure experienced.

**Table 4: Pasture and Browse condition**

Livelihood zone	Pasture condition		How long to last (Months)		Factor s Limiting access	Browse condition		How long to last (Months)		Factor s Limiting access
	Current	Normal ly	Current	Normal ly		Current	Normal ly	Current	Normal ly	
Mixed Farming: Food Crop/ Livestock	Good	Good	2	3	None	Good	Good	3	3	None
MF: Horticulture/ Dairy	Good	Good	2	3	None	Good	Good	3	3	None
MF: Irrigated/ Livestock	Fair	Good	2	3	None	Good	Good	3	3	None

## Livestock Productivity

### Livestock body condition

The body condition for all small stock was good across all livelihood zones (Table 5) except for the crop/livestock livelihood zone, where the body condition for cattle was good to fair especially the areas of Marungu, Bughuta, Mbulia and Miasenyi in Voi sub county, Paranga in Taita sub county the due to inadequate pastures in terms of quantity and quality. In these areas, the body condition is likely to deteriorate fast, if present conditions persist in the next 2 months.

**Table 5: Livestock body condition**

Livelihood zone	Cattle		Sheep		Goat	
	Current	Normally	Current	Normally	Current	Normally
Mixed Farming: Food Crop/ Livestock	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good
MF: Horticulture/ Dairy	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good
MF: Irrigated/ Livestock	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good

### Tropical livestock units (Tropical Livestock Units)

The average tropical livestock units for both poor and middle income households are slightly lower than normal across all the livelihood zones (Table 6). The reduced TLU is attributed to small land holdings which cannot allow for expansive livestock keeping especially in the horticulture/dairy livelihood zone. In Food crop and livestock livelihood zone, the reduced TLU is attributed to the trend of Livestock keepers reducing the herds in favour of fewer animals as a coping mechanism due to climate change.

**Table 6: Tropical Livestock Units (TLUs) by household income groups**

Livelihood zone	Poor income households		Medium income households	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Mixed Farming: Food Crop/ Livestock	2	3	3-4	6
MF: Horticulture/ Dairy	1-2	3	2-3	5
MF: Irrigated/ Livestock	2	3	6	6

### Birth rate

Birth rate for all species across the livelihood zones was near normal.

### Milk Production and consumption

Milk production is within normal range in irrigation/ livestock and horticulture / dairy livelihood zones. However, there is a slight reduction in milk production in the food crop/ livestock livelihood zones (Table 7). There were also no significant variations in milk consumption. However, milk prices have significantly increased across all livelihood zones with the variations attributed to the increased demand for milk especially in urban centers of the County that has outstripped the supply.

**Table 7: Milk production, consumption and prices**

Livelihood zone	Milk Production (Litres)/ Household		Milk consumption (Litres) per Household		Prices (Ksh)/Litre	
	Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA
Mixed Farming: Food Crop/ Livestock	1	2	1	1	50	40
MF: Horticulture/ Dairy	8	8	1	1	35	30
MF: Irrigated/ Livestock	2	2	0.5	1	55	50

**Migration**

Livestock skin disease which has been reported in the food crop/ livestock livelihood zones of Mwatate sub-county especially areas with close proximity to the National Park (Bura ward, Lualenyi). Isolated cases of brucellosis were reported in EZERA ranch Voi sub-county with abortion. The Foot and Mouth Disease quarantine that had been imposed in Mwatate sub-county was lifted in April 2019 after vaccinations contained the disease. Livestock vaccinations as well as disease treatments are ongoing in the affected hot spot areas. Moreover, disease prevention measures such as surveillance are being undertaken. No abnormal or significant mortalities recorded in the period for all livestock species.

**Water for Livestock**

The main water sources for livestock in the county are springs, streams and dams. Piped water is mainly in the horticulture/dairy and livestock livelihood zone while springs and rivers are in the irrigation and livestock livelihood zone. Water pans, dams and boreholes are mainly relied on in the food crops and livestock livelihood zones. The average return trekking distances from grazing area to watering points in the horticulture and dairy livelihood zone is within the normal distance of one Kilometer (Table 8). There is however a slight increase of 1 km in the food and livestock and irrigated and livestock livelihood zones of approximately an increase attributed to drying of some water pans. In food the crop/ livestock livelihood zones, the current water sources are expected to last for 2 months which is lower than the normal 3 months. The most affected areas are within Voi sub-county lower parts of Ngolia, Mbololo, Kasigau and Marungu wards where the little available water may take up to 1month. Critical facilities affected are Kirati water pan in Mbololo and Danida water pan in Kasigau

**Table 8: Water for Livestock**

Livelihood zone	Sources		Return distances (km)		Expected duration to last (months)		Factors Limiting access
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	
Mixed Farming: Food	Tap water, earth	Bore holes, Farm ponds, Water pans,	3.5 – 6	3 – 4	1 - 2	3	None

Livelihood zone	Sources		Return distances (km)		Expected duration to last (months)		Factors Limiting access
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	
Crop/ Livestock	dam/pan, borehole	Earth dam, Piped water, Shallow wells, Rivers					
MF: Horticulture/ Dairy	Springs, Streams, Piped water, River beds	Springs, Streams, Piped water, River beds, Rivers	1	1	4	4	None
MF: Irrigated/ Livestock	Drainage canals, Rivers, Springs, Piped water	Drainage canals, Shallow wells, Boreholes, Springs and Rivers, Piped water	2	1	2	3	None

### Watering Frequency

Watering frequency for all livestock types was normal in most parts of the livelihood zones. However, areas such as lower parts of Wumingu/ Kishushe ward, watering of livestock was done once every two days.

**Table 9: Watering Frequency**

Livelihood zone	Cattle		Camels		Goats		Sheep	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Mixed Farming: Food Crop/ Livestock	7	7	-	-	7	7	7	7
MF: Horticulture/ Dairy	7	7	-	-	7	7	7	7
MF: Irrigated/ Livestock	7	7	-	-	7	7	7	7

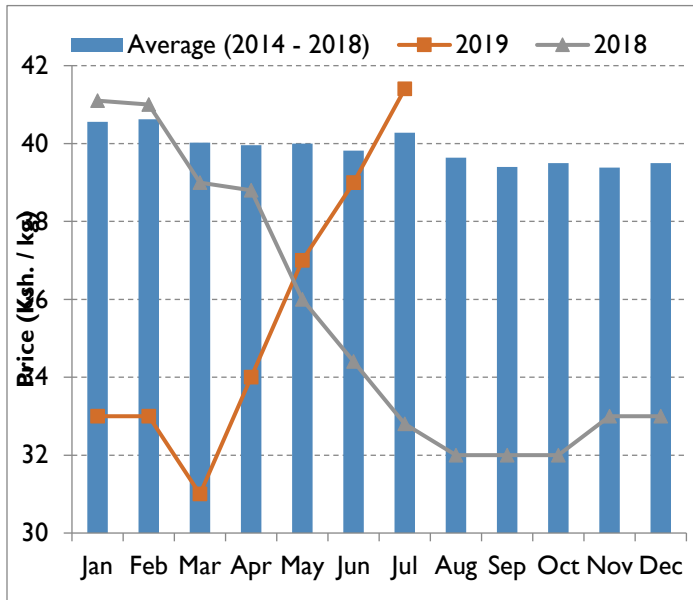
## 3.2 Access

### 3.2.1 Markets

#### Market Operations

The major markets in the county are Wundanyi, Mwatate, Voi, Chumvini and Taveta. No market disruptions were reported across all livelihood zones. Most food commodities in the market were mainly from local supplies and cross border inflows from Tanzania. The main food commodities traded in the markets included; maize, rice, beans and vegetables. The Price of maize in Taveta market are lower by 14 percent compared to other markets. Chumvini the major livestock market which deals with goats and sheep was fully operational.

### Maize prices



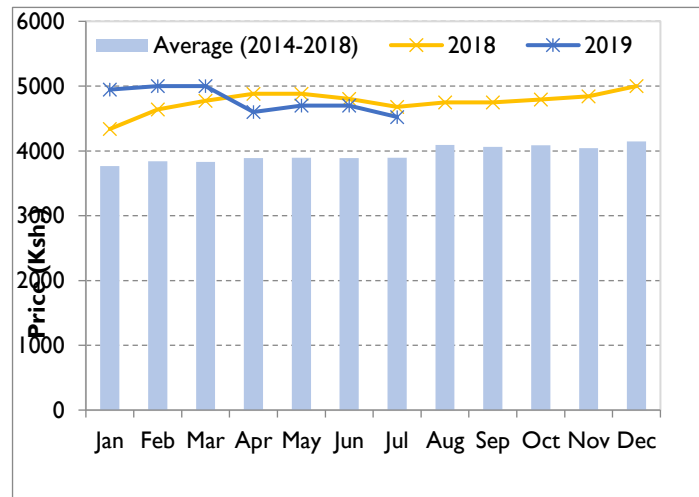
**Figure 3: Maize prices**  
demand.

### Maize prices

The trend of maize prices for the period under review was on the increase. The average maize prices for July in the county stood at Ksh. 41, a marginal increase of 5 percent compared to the month of June (Figure 3). The price was also above the five year average and the price reported in a similar period in 2018. The increase in maize prices was attributed to low supply of maize in the county due to poor harvest from 2018 short rains season and poor performance of maize crop in the current season since the crop withered in the rain fed crop production areas. Most of the households are now depending on markets for maize supplies which was creating a high

### Goat prices

The goat prices for the month of July decreased marginally with 4 percent compared to the price in the month of June (Figure 4). The price was above five year average but lower than the price by Ksh. 150 during a similar period in 2018. The trend of the prices from January to March was relatively stable. This dropped by 8 percent in April and remained stable to July at Ksh 4,600-4,550. The price decline was attributed to increased supply of goats in the markets as farmers sell goats to buy food stuff due to the poor harvest during the current season of analysis. The average goat prices are likely to gradually decline in the coming months since most farmers will not realize food crops harvest. They are therefore expected sell more goats to buy food items which may result in oversupply of goats in the markets.



**Figure 4: Goats prices**

### Terms of Trade (TOT)

The TOT was also shows a decreasing trend for the period under review (Figure 5). The terms of trade for the month of July was above the Long term average by 10 percent. The purchase of maize

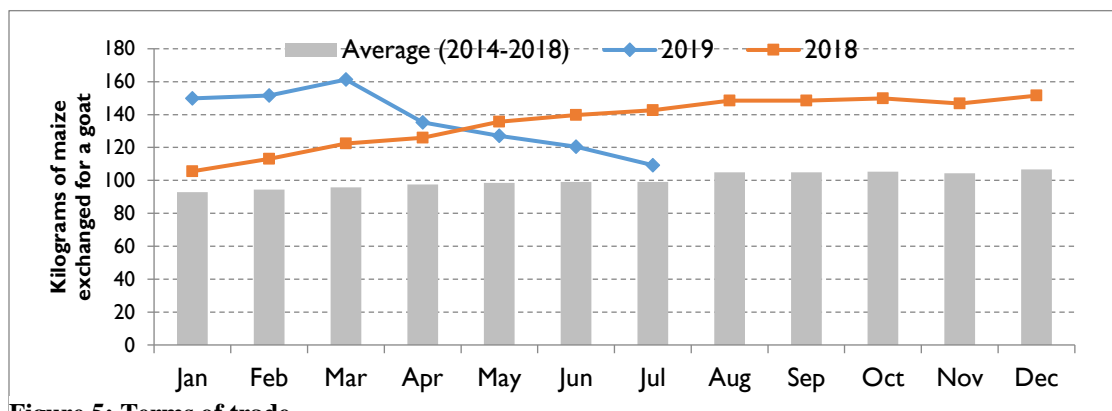


Figure 5: Terms of trade

from the sale of a goat. However TOT is above average owing to cumulative effect of previous good season. However this was below by 23 percent compared to June 2018. The purchase of less quantity of maize for the period under review compared to last year was attributed to increased maize prices and decreasing goat prices. Households especially in food crop and livestock livelihood zones have depleted their maize stock and have not realized any significant harvest this season therefore are selling goats to buy maize. The terms of trade are projected to gradually decrease with the declining goat prices and increasing maize prices.

### 3.2.4 Domestic Water access and availability

#### Major water sources

The three major sources of water for domestic use in the county were; rivers, springs and boreholes at 44, 22 and 13 percent of the population using them respectively (Table 10). Open water sources were recharged at 70 percent of their capacity by the long rains. As of the time of the assessment period 40 percent of open water sources were dry and for those which still have water, it is expected they will last for one month. 86 percent of boreholes are functional and operating normally and are expected to discharge water up to the next rain season. Localities with non-operational water sources were noted and were mostly in the food crop and livestock livelihood zone that include Buguta, Jora, Ghazi, Mbulia and Kisimenyi

Table 10: Major water sources

Ward/ Livelihood zone	Water Source (Three (3) major sources)	No. of Normal Operational	No. of Current Operational Sources	Projected Duration (Operational Sources) in months	Normal Duration that water last in months	% of full Capacity Recharged by the Rains
MF:(food crop and	1.Piped water schemes	15	15	12	12	80

livestock zone)	2.boreholes	37	29	12	12	60
	3.water pan/dams	22	12	2	3	70
MF: Irrigation /livestock zone)	1.river/streams	5	5	12	12	80
	2.springs	8	8	12	12	80
	3.boreholes/shallows wells	58	53	11	12	80
MF: horticulture and dairy zone	1.piped water	2	2	12	12	80
	2.springs and streams	78	73	8	12	80
	3.water pans/dams	5	5	8	9	80

### Distance to water sources and Waiting time at the source

The current return trekking distance to water sources, were close to normal for all livelihood zones. A slight increase of one Kilometre was noted in food crop and livelihood zone. Horticulture/dairy zone and Irrigation/livestock livelihood zones, the return trekking distances to water sources were within normal of 0.5 km. Consequently, the waiting time at the source was also normal with a slight increase in Food crop and livestock livelihood zones. The current return distances and waiting time at the source are generally within normal since most households are getting water from piped water schemes and boreholes which are reliable. The Taita Taveta county government has invested in increasing water points across the county with an aim of stabilizing water access. The distances and waiting time are however expected to increase during the lean season and as demand for water increases that could result in breaking down of some water sources.

**Table 11: Distance to water source**

Ward / livelihood zone	Return Distance to Water for Domestic Use(Km)		Cost of Water at Source (Ksh. Per 20litres)		Waiting Time at Water Source(Minutes)		Average Water Consumption (Litres/person/day)	
	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current
Food crop/livestock zone	5	6	5	5	45	60	15	10
Horticulture/dairy zone	0.5	0.5	3	3	10	10	30	30
Irrigation/livestock	0.3	0.5	5	5	5	5	40	40

### Cost of water

The cost of water was normal at ksh. 5 for the 20litre jerry can in Mixed farming: food crop and livestock and Mixed farming: irrigation and livestock while in the Mixed farming: food crop/horticulture/dairy the cost of water was ksh 3 per 20 litre Jerrican. High prices of water ranging from Kshs 20 to 30 per jerrican were reported in some isolated areas of Buguta, Sasenyi, Mata and Kasigau where communities relied on supply of drinking water from vendors (Table 11).

### Water consumption

Water consumption per person per day declined by 33 percent in the Mixed farming livelihood zone and the food crop/livestock while it was normal in mixed farming: food crop/horticulture and dairy irrigation and irrigation/livestock at 30 litres and 40 litres respectively. The reduction in consumption food crop and livestock was attributed to increase in cost of water (Table 11).

### 3.2.5 Food Consumption

The proportion of the household with acceptable food consumption score (FCS) in mixed farming food crop/horticulture and dairy irrigation and irrigation/livestock livelihood zones was 100 percent for **the month of June**. In the Food crop and livestock livelihood zone, the proportion of the acceptable livelihood zone was at 77.8 percent and 22 percent for borderline.

Acceptable food consumption implies a meal frequency of 2-3 times a day, with consumption of staple 7 days, vegetables 6-7 days, meat/eggs/dairy products 3-4 days a week meat, complemented by other foods such as pulses and fruits. From community interview, it was reported that in most households consumed three food groups i.e. maize, pulses and vegetables and in addition meat and milk was served during the seven days recall period. The trend in food consumption in Taita Taveta was therefore relatively stable

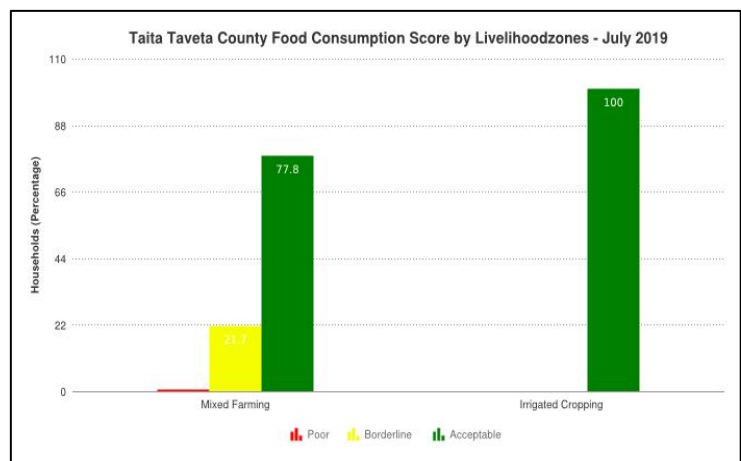


Figure 6: Food Consumption Score



### 3.2.6 Coping strategy

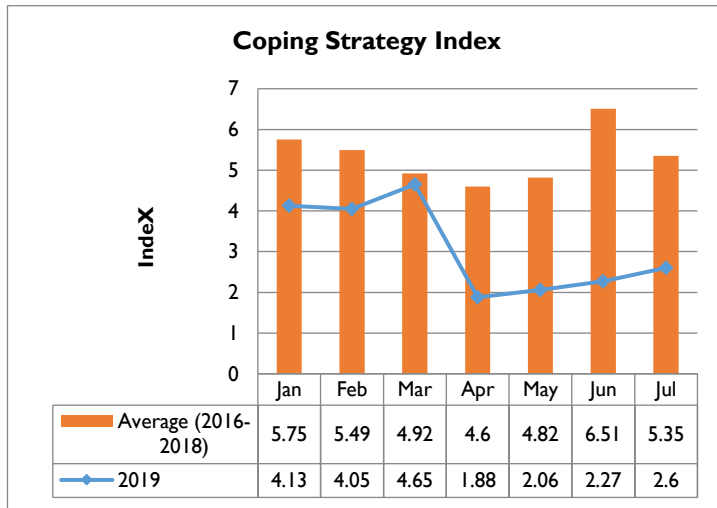


Figure 7: Coping strategy index

The average Coping Strategy Index (CSI) for the month of July increased to 2.6 from 2.27 posted in the month of June. However, the CSI was below the long term average by 62 percent and has relatively remained stable for the last three months, implying a stable food security situation at households based coping strategies. Highest CSI was recorded in mixed farming: horticulture/ dairy livelihood zone at 3.01 while mixed farming: food crop/ livestock livelihood zone CSI was at 2.6. None of the consumption based coping strategies were employed by households in the

mixed farming: irrigated cropping/ livestock livelihood zone.

### 3.3 Utilization

#### 3.3.1 Morbidity and mortality patterns

Upper respiratory tract infections (URTI), Diarrhea and Malaria were reported as the three most prevalent diseases in the county respectively between January and May 2019 among under-fives and the general population (Figure 8).

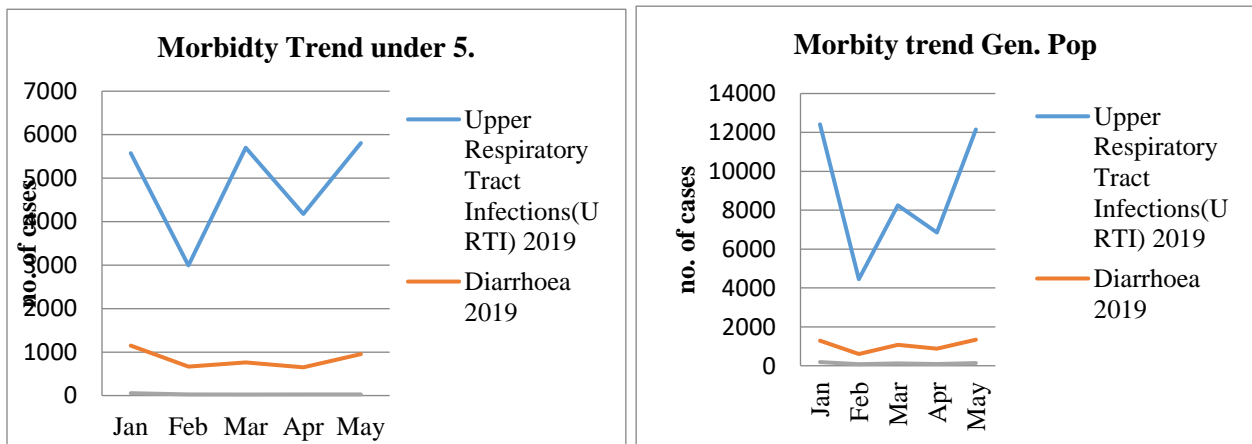


Figure 8: Morbidity Trends under 5 and Gen. Population

The general trend for my Diarrhea and Malaria for the season under review was generally on the decline among the under-fives and the general population (Figure 8). Compared to a similar period in 2018; the total number of Diarrhea and Malaria cases in under-fives and the general population decreased by 23 and 54 percent respectively (Table 12). The reduction in malaria cases is attributed to intervention like issuance of nets for children under one year and pregnant mothers tract and a mass net distribution conducted in 2018, among other interventions towards malaria control. For

Diarrhea the cases are low in the current season compared to a similar period in 2018 when there was flooding hence upsurge of water borne diseases while else, in the current season no flooding was experienced. However, for upper respiratory (URTI) cases there was 113 percent increase in both under five and general population for the season under review compared to a similar period in 2018. The increase is attributed to changing of weather pattern where the first months of the year it was hot and dusty then followed by wet month of April.

**Table 1: Morbidity cases**

Reported Morbidity cases for children under five				Reported Morbidity cases for the general Population			
Diseases	Jan-May 2017	Jan-May 2018	Jan-May 2019	Diseases	Jan-May 2017	Jan-May 2018	Jan-May 2019
URTI	10191	10557	24254	URTI	16834	21509	44121
Diarrhoea	4072	5543	4177	Diarrhoea	5997	6676	5189
Malaria	296	228	160	Malaria	1008	1472	607

There was no other notifiable outbreak of other epidemic and water borne diseases during the reporting period. Under five mortality rates and crude mortality rate (CMR) was normal and below the emergency threshold.

### 3.3.2 Immunization and Vitamin A supplementation

The proportion of fully immunized children(FIC) in the Taita Taveta County between January and June 2019 decreased marginally from 66 percent to 64 percent compared to a similar period in 2018; with the coverage well below national target of 80 percent (Table 13). Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children between 6 to 59 months increased to 63 percent for the period between January to June 2019 from 51 percent during a similar period in 2018. The coverage of both FIC and Vitamin A was below the national target of 80 percent and is attributed to poor reporting from the health facilities and stock out of vaccines and Vitamin A in a few selected health facilities.

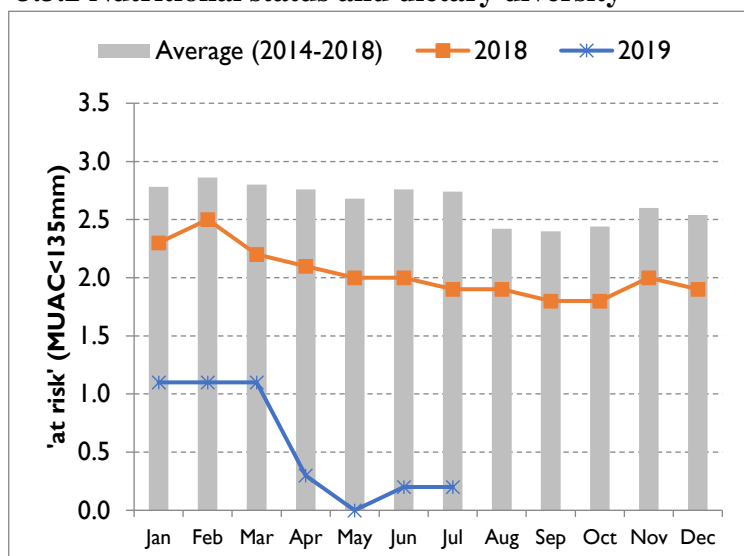
**Table 2: Immunization Rate**

Year	Percentage of fully immunized children in the county Source DHIS MOH 710 Vaccines and Immunizations	Percentage of children immunized against the mentioned diseases in the county Source: (Nutrition survey if available)
January to June 2019	64.1%-(3479)	(No survey data available) 1. OPV 1 2. OPV 3 3. Measles
January to June 2018	66% -(3875)	(No survey data available) 1. OPV 1 2. OPV 3 3. Measles

**Table 3: Vitamin A supplementation coverage**

Year	Children 6-11 months		Children 12 to 59 months	
	Received vitamin A supplementation	Total Population (6-11 months)	Received vitamin A supplementation	Total Population (12-59 months)
January to June 2019	3457(63.7%)	5427	21555(51.6%)	41752
January to June 2018	2688-51%	5261	23362 – 57.7%	40470
	2688-102.2%		23362 – 115.5%	

### 3.3.2 Nutritional status and dietary diversity



**Figure 9: Children under 5 at risk of malnutrition**

The trend of the proportion of children under five years at risk of malnutrition based on mid upper arm circumference (MUAC) of < 135 mm for the period under review was on the decline but stabilized at 0.2 for the month of June and July of June 2019. Compared to a similar period in 2018 and the long term average, the proportion of children under five years at risk of malnutrition is significantly lower.

However, the admission trend for children with malnutrition in both supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP) and outpatient therapeutic Programme (OTP) increased with 48%

from January to May (Table 15). The increase in admission in OTP and SFP could be attributed to compromised dietary diversity and meal frequency across all the livelihoods for the period under review. Community interviews reported that households are mostly consuming two food groups which consist of starch (Ugali and rice) and vegetables (Sukuma wiki) and little or no consumption of animal based protein. In food crop and livestock livelihood zone areas of Taveta, households that the animal migrated to neighboring county of Kajiado therefore affecting supply of milk and hence reduced consumption of milk to under children under the age of 5 years.

The increase in admission trend in OTP and SFP is also attributed to increased number of facilities screening malnutrition cases, enhanced referral by CHVs from the community and capacity building of health on IMAM programmes. The rate of exclusive breastfeeding in the county for the first six months stood at 80.5 percent which is a marginal decrease compared to 81percent recorded in a similar period in 2018.

**Table 4: SFP and OTP admission cases**

Year	Supplementary Feeding Program Data - Admission Trends (SFP)						Outpatient Therapeutic Program Data - Admission Trends (OTP)					
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
2019	369	292	297	364	436		228	210	243	456	453	
2018	267	398	391	156	351	379	203	243	211	180	246	183

### 3.3.2 Sanitation and Hygiene

Contamination of open water sources was prevalent as livestock shared open water sources with people. According to Taita Taveta county public health records, an estimated 70 percent of the households across the livelihood zone treat water before drinking. Boiling was the most preferred method of water treatment by most households. Approximately 40 percent of the households in the county are supplied water by Taita Taveta and Voi Water Company (TAVEVO) which is treated at source. The average latrine coverage in Taita Taveta County stood at 85.5 percent (DHIS). However, the latrine coverage for Taveta sub-county was at 55 percent and consequently the sub-county had among the highest rates of diarrhea cases. The low latrine coverage in Taveta sub-county is majorly attributed to breakdown of latrines during the heavy rains experienced in 2018 long rains.

### 3.4 Trends of key food security indicators

**Table 5: Food security trends in Taita County**

Indicator	Short rains assessment, January 2019			Long rains assessment, July 2019		
% of maize stocks held by households (agro-pastoral)	27			12		
Livestock body condition	Good			Good		
Water consumption (litres per person per day)	19			26		
Price of maize (per kg)	32			41		
Distance to grazing(Km)	3.6			3.5		
Terms of trade (pastoral zone)	144			109		
Coping strategy index	4.05			2.6		
Food consumption score	Acceptable 54	Borderline 30	Poor 16	Acceptable 94	Borderline 6	Poor 0

### 3.5 Cross – Cutting Issues

#### 3.5 Education

##### 3.5.1 Enrolment

Enrollment increased by 30 percent, 4 percent 8 percent in Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE), primary and secondary schools respectively. The increase is attributed to inward transfers and operationalization of National Education Management Information System (NEMIS) and also campaign for candidates to register for national exam. Transition from primary schools to secondary schools was 82 percent in the entire county (Table17). Enrolment in secondary school increased as result of 100 percent transition from primary education being emphasized by the Ministry of Education and other partners.

**Table 6: Enrolment rate**

ENROLLMENT	TERM I 2019			TERM II 2019 (includes new students registered and dropped since term iii 2018)			COMMENTS (reasons For increase or Decrease)
	NO. BOYS	NO. GIRLS	TOTAL	NO. BOYS	NO. GIRLS	TOTAL	
ECD	5,879	5,624	11,603	5,879	5,624	11,604	In ward transfers
PRIMARY	31,899	30715	62,614	31,242	30213	62,825	In ward transfers
SECONDARY	11,543	13,174	24 609	11,508	13,410	24900	100% transition From primary to secondary

##### 3.5.2 Participation

The average monthly school attendance was very stable in January to June of 2019 as shown in Table18. The good participation in schools is attributed to presence of parents organized schools meals programme, child friendly schools due to lack of corporal punishment improved sanitation and hygiene (provision of sanitary towels, deworming by the government and its partners etc), enforcement of government policy on universal education while CBC implementation which has made learning more real and interesting for learners.

**Table 7: Participation**

	TERM I 2019						TERM II 2019			
	Jan 2018		Feb. 2018		March. 2018		May 2019		June 2019	
School Attendance	No. Boys	No. Girls	No. Boys	No. Girls	No. Boys	No. Girls	No. Boys	No. Girls	No. Boys	No. Girls
ECDE	5879	5,624	5889	5679	6479	6394	6479	6394	6384	6374
PRIMARY	32,158	30,970	31,738	25,730	31,901	30,815	31,901	30,815	31,901	30,815
SECONDARY	11,635	12,535	11,453	13,174	11,531	13,309	11,531	13,309	11,531	13,309

### 3.5.3 Retention

Retention was very stable in all schools; dropout primary school was 0.02 percent (Table 19). ECDE and Secondary school retention was at 100 percent. Retention of learners in schooling 2019 was stable as a result of availability of feeding schools. However, it was noted that there were marginal dropout cases. About 11 girls dropped out of school due to pregnancy while two Boys from primary school dropped out due to indiscipline. Good retention was attributed to awareness of the learners sexuality through mentorship program reducing the number of drop out drastically. Boresha Matokeo call by the office of the Member of Parliament Wundanyi constituency in Taita sub-county initiative has also help retain Vulnerable children in school.

**Table 8: Retention**

Students Dropped out from School	END OF TERM I 2019		END OF TERM II 2019		%
	No.Boys	No.Girls	No.Boys	No.Girls	
ECDE	0	0	0	0	0%
PRIMARY	2	11	0	0	0.02%
SECONDARY	0	0	0	0	0%
TOTAL	2	11	0	0	0%

### 3.5.4 School meals programme

Taita Taveta county has home grown schools meals programme (HGSMP), which benefits 87,207 pupils which is about 90 percent of the school going children. The Expanded School Meals programme (ESMP) was not available for the period under review since it is usually implemented as a mitigation measure during drought period. In Taveta sub-county 18 schools are usually under the HGSMP and 21 under ESMP. In Voi sub-county, 21 and 42 schools are usually under the HGSMP and ESMP respectively. In Mwatate sub-county, 21 schools are under HGSMP and 41 are under ESMP. In Taita no school benefits from either HGSMP or ESMP. However, for the period under review, HGSMP was not operational due to delay of disbursement of funds from the national government. Parents have however, intervened to support the schools by contributing food stuff from their homes.

### 3.5.5 Inter Sectoral links where available

Water sanitation and hygiene situation was relatively good in most sub-counties except Taveta and Taita Sub County where 30 schools were reported not to have hand washing. In all Sub County, schools had functional toilets this helped reduce common ailments among learners due to improved sanitation. However, some schools did not have enough latrines as per the enrolment. Absenteeism in schools was also curbed by provision of sanitary towels to girls.

## 4.0 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

### 4.1 Prognosis Assumptions

Taita Taveta County food security prognosis for the next six months is based on the following assumptions:

- Based on the current trends of the prices of staple foods as collected from NDMA sentinel data, the prices are likely to continue increasing in the coming months as household food staples diminish.

- Based on the trends of long term price from NDMA bulletin, the goat prices are likely to reduce and the terms of trade are likely to unfavorable as maize prices increase and goat prices decrease
- Current good body condition of livestock is likely to deteriorate in the coming months as pasture and browse condition deteriorate.
- Forage and water availability expected to be stable till the beginning of long rain season.

## **4.2 Food security Outlook**

### **Outlook for August to October**

The food security situation in the county is expected to deteriorate across all the livelihood zones until the onset of the short rains. Household food consumption score is expected to deteriorate with majority of households moving to borderline food consumption score. Increased severe food based coping strategies are likely to be employed by households with expected increase in the proportion of households borrowing food or relying on friends and relatives. Nutritional status of children under the age of 5 years is expected to deteriorate due to unavailability of milk at household level and continued consumption of less nutritious food. No mortalities food security related mortalities are expected between August and October.

### **Outlook for November to January**

Food security situation over the period of November to January, is projected to remain stable but on a declining trend with food deficits since harvest will not have been realized. Even though rangeland and body conditions are expected to recover following the short rains, food security outcome indicators are expected to decline. Food consumption gaps are likely to be experienced with more households moving from acceptable food consumption score to borderline food consumption score due to diminishing household stocks and reduced milk availability. Households are expected to employ moderate or insurance food based coping strategies like reducing the number of meals consumed a day or the portion of meal sizes. Nutritional status for children under five years is anticipated to deteriorate further since households would not have recovered from food insecurity that would have affected them in the last few months.

## **5.0 CONCLUSION AND INTERVENTIONS**

### **5.1 Conclusion**

#### **5.1.1 Phase classification**

The food security phase classification for the county is “stressed” (IPC Phase 2).

#### **5.1.2 Summary of Findings**

The main drivers to food insecurity in Taita Taveta in this season was poor performance of the long rains and army worm infestation, which in turn affected crop and livestock production; which are the main contribution to food and income for majority of households in Taita Taveta county. Production of Maize, beans and green grams reduced by 98, 95 and 85 percent respectively; due to moisture stress as a result of poor rains performance. Maize stocks held by the households are at 12 percent of LTA. Milk production was below the long-term average which consequently

resulted to low milk consumption. Water recharge levels for open water sources was at 70 percent and currently most open water sources have less than 40 percent of their capacity. The remaining water sources are stressed due to over use and may only last between 1 to 2 months. The food security outcomes also deteriorated for the period under review compared to previous season. A number of factors need to be monitored which include, the conditions of the pasture and browse as it will determine the general body condition of livestock and the prices of key food commodities since most people are largely depending on the markets for purchase of most food commodities.

### 5.1.3 Sub-county ranking

Ranking of Sub-County in order of Food insecurity Severity Sub-County	Sub-County Ranking (1=Most food insecure, 4=Least food insecure)	Current main food security threats
Voi	1	Poor rainfall performance Poor harvest of all food crops Fall army infestation Human wildlife conflict
Mwatate	2	Poor rainfall performance Poor harvest of all food crops Fall army infestation
Taita	3	Poor rainfall performance Poor harvest of maize
Taveta	4	Fall army infestation

## 5.2 Ongoing Interventions

### 5.2.1 Food interventions

### 5.2.2 Non-food interventions

#### Agriculture

County	Ward	Intervention	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security
Taita Taveta	All	Training on post-harvest management	Approx. 25,000	CGTT	Good storage practices will ensure food security
	All	Crop Protection Training on FAW control	All HH	CGTT	Increased production and quality



County	Ward	Intervention	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security
		Prevent Human - Wild Life Conflict	Communities bordering parks	CGTT/KWS	Prevent destruction of crops by wildlife (elephants and Monkeys)
Taita Taveta	all	On farm soil and water harvesting structures	10,000HH	CGTT/ WV/NDMA/ WFP	Enhance soil fertility thus increasing production

### Livestock

County	Intervention	Sub County	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost	Time Frame
Taita Taveta	Rehabilitation of Njoro Kubwa canal	Taveta (mboghoni ward)	300HH	CGTT CSA	Improve access of water for animal use	12M	Continuous
Taita Taveta	Water pan construction (30,000m <sup>3</sup> )	Kasigau, Taveta (mata ward)	600HH	CGTT	Improved water access for livestock and human use	11.5M	Complete
Taita Taveta	Capacity building small stock farmers	Taveta, Mwatate, Voi, Taita	1000HH	CGTT FAO (ISPP) ASDSP II	Increased productivity on small stock	5M	Continuous
Taita Taveta	Surveillance of Anthrax	Taveta, Mwatate, Voi, Taita		Defense Threat Reduction DVS-CGTT Michigan University	Improved livestock productivity		52 weeks

County	Intervention	Sub County	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost	Time Frame
Taita Taveta	Subsidized AI for dairy cattle	Taveta, Mwatate, Voi, Taita	4600 Artificial Inseminations (AI) conducted county wide	CGTT	To reduce production costs in dairy enterprise		Continuous
Taita Taveta	Vaccination of NCD in poultry	Taveta, Mwatate, Voi, Taita	7000 birds	CGTT	Improved productivity on small stock		Completed (last 1 month)
Taita Taveta	Vaccination of Lumpy Skin Disease	Taveta, Mwatate, Voi, Taita	5000 heads of cattle	CGTT	Improved livestock productivity		
Taita Taveta	Vaccination on FMD	Mwatate, Voi, Taita	10,000 heads of animals.	CGTT	Improved livestock productivity		

## Water

Immediate On-going Interventions							
Sub County/ Ward	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Cost	Time Frame	Implementation Status (% of completion)
Bura	Water trucking	Mwakitau	Over 3000	TAVEVO/CGTT	0.5	2 months	On-going
Bura	Repair of Nyangoro BH	Godoma	Over 5000	CGTT/Community	2m	2 months	
Mwatate	Water trucking	Mgeno	About 1000	TAVEVO/CGTT	0.2	2 months	on-going
Medium and Long Term On-going Interventions							

Mwatate sub county	Borehole drilling	Chakaleri mwashuma	About 2000	CGTT	5 m		Planning stage
Sagalla	Servicing of Mwanose borehole	Kajire	6,000	CGTT	300,000	3 months	completed
Sagalla	Construction of KIMWA water project	KIrumbi/Kajire	5000	CGTT	21M	1 month	Ongoing testing stage
Kasighau	equipping of Zunguluka ni B/H	Makwasinyi	3,000	CGTT	1.5M	3 months	completed
	Excavation of Ufunguo water pan	Buguta	3000	CGTT/KCSAP	12M	3 months	completed
Mbololo	Equipping of Boniface Mghanga borehole	Boniface Mghanga pr. Sch	3.5M	CGTT	3.5	3 Months	stalled
Mbololo	De silting of Kambito water pan	Kambito	2M	CGTT	2	3 Months	completed
Wumingu/Kishushe	Mlilo - Kishushe water project	Kishushe	12,000	CWSB	15		Ongoing

## Health and Nutrition

Sub county	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Estimated Cost (Ksh)	Time Frame
	Vitamin A Supplementation	Entire county	28,265(Children 6 – 59 months)  67 health Facilities	TTCG/ UNICEF	UNICEF – Vitamin A capsules  Other partners programme costs- 1 million	continuous
	Zinc Supplementation	Entire county	28,265(Children 6 – 59 months)  67 health Facilities			continuous
	Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM)	health facilities  OTP Sites	1000	TTCG/ UNICEF/WFP	2 million (TTCG)  Support in kind from Unicef and WFP	
	IYCN Interventions (EBF and Timely Intro of complementary Foods)	health facilities  OTP Sites	1000	TTCG/ UNICEF/WFP	2 million (TTCG)  Support in kind from Unicef and WFP	
	Iron Folate Supplementation among Pregnant Women	Entire county	15260 PLW	TTCG/UHC		continuous
	Deworming	Entire county	28,265(Children 6 – 59 months)  67 health Facilities	TTCG/MOH		May
	Food Fortification					

## Education

Sub-county	Intervention/ activity (Please be as detailed as possible.)	Name of school	No beneficiaries	Implementers (Please list all partners.)	Please detail any impacts (positive and negative) of each intervention.	Timeframe (please detail whether activity is long-term, short-term, when it began and when it will finish.)
TAITA	Parents food support	Ng'onda Ngururu Werugha Ngulu kiweto St.johns	8,234	Parents	Helped retain learners in school	Jan- June 2019
VOI	Parents food support	Mbulia Ndome Ndile Ghazi	5386	parents	Helped learners remain in school	Jan- June 2019
MWATATE	Parents food support	Mwatunge Mwandala Mwandisha Kitivo	6834	parents	Helped learners remain in school	Jan – June 2019
TAVETA	Parents food support	Orukung Kimala Tangini Jipe Mata Rekeke	4326	parents	Helped learners remain in school	Jan –June 2019

## 5.3 Recommended Interventions

### 5.3.1 Food interventions

Sub county ranking	Population per subcounty	Pop in need (% range Min-Max)
Voi	56,021	10-15
Mwatate	67,665	10-15
Taita	73,168	5-10
Taveta	87,803	0-5

### 5.3.2 Non-food interventions

#### Agriculture

County	Ward	Intervention	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Time Frame
Taita Taveta	All	Crop insurance scheme for all farmers	15,000 FF	CGTT/NG/DP	Funds Personnel	2019
	All	Post-harvest management trainings	3,000 FF	CGTT/DP	500,000	2019
	All	Subsidized farm inputs for farmers	1,000 FF	CGTT/NG/DP	5 M	2019/19
	All	Revival of tractor services	500FF	CGTT	1M	2019/19
Taita Taveta	all	Establishment of grain aggregation canters	5000HH	CGTT/NG/DP	2 M	2019/19

#### Livestock

County	Intervention	Sub County	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
Taita Taveta	Surveillance prevention and control on FMD, LSD, RVF (Sentinel herd in Bachuma)	Mwatate, Taveta	ALL	CGTT	Drugs, Funds,	Technical support	1-2 months
Taita Taveta	Upscaling of fodder and pastures conservation	Mwatate, Taveta, Voi, Taita	1000HH	CGTT NDMA KCSAP	Funds	Technical support	1-2 months

County	Intervention	Sub County	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
	and preservation			KCDMS ASDSP			

## Water

Immediate recommended Interventions							
Sub County/Ward	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
Kasigau, Sagalla, Mwatate, Bura	Water Trucking	Ngambenyi, Kirumbi, Talio, Mgeno, Mwakitau, Marungu (Kishamba Mwanda)	5000	CGTT TAVEVO	3M	0.5M	1 month
Medium and Long Term recommended Interventions							
Kasighau	Construction of distribution system, construction of Tank tower, Construction of storage tanks and installation of R.O machine for Zungulukani B/H	Kilibasi	2000	CGTT	7M	1.5M	3months
Sagalla	Construction of rock catchment	Kajire	3000 Human population & livestock	CGTT	50M	Nil	6months

Mbololo	Equipping, construction of distribution system, construction of Tank tower, Construction of storage tanks and installation of R.O machine for Boniface Mghanga B/H	Boniface Mghanga Pri.	2000	CGTT	6M	3.5M	3months
Kishushe /Wumingu	Construction of Mlilo-Kishushe pipeline	Kishushe	12000	CGTT/National	20M	Technical staff	Planning & design stage
Sagalla	Construction of rock catchment	Kajire	3000 Human population & livestock	CGTT	50M	Nil	6months
Voi sub county	Conservation of water sources/Spring protection	Sagalla Juu,	10,000	CGTT,	50M	Nil	3months
Voi sub county	Implementation of Mzima 2 Pipeline	Lower zones of Voi	50,000	CGTT,	40B	Nil	-

## Health and Nutrition

Health							
Immediate interventions							
Entire County	Conduct a KABP(Knowledge, attitude, beliefs and practices) Survey	319141	TTCG/ Partners	2.5M	Health Personnel	Aug 2019- Dec 2019	
COUNTY	Conduct Nutrition assessment and integrated outreaches for malnutrition cases to the most affected areas in all children below 5 years (Mass screenings and outreaches)	45,529	MOH, UNICEF, KRCS /NDMA	2M	March 2019- July 2019		



COUNTY	Scale up Vitamin A Supplementation	45,529	MOH/UNICEF/ PARTNERS	2M	Donations from UNICEF	Aug 2019- Dec 2019
COUNTY	Scale up Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) through training of HCWs.	100	CGTT/ UNICEF	1.6M		Aug 2019- Dec 2019
<b>Medium and Long term Recommended Interventions</b>						
Taita Taveta County	Strengthen and Scale up of SFP and OTP	1,000	TTCG/WFP/UNICEF	1M		Trained Health workers, HFs

### Education

Sub-county	Intervention/activity	Justification/reason/need for this activity	Location	No beneficiaries targeted	Proposed implementers	Required resources	Available resources	Timeframe
TAIT A	Provision of food and water to school	Very limited food harvest due to poor rains and human wildlife conflict	See list attached	10,216 learners	MoE TTCG Red cross World Vision	Rice/Maize(195 8bags) <b>Ksh 7,832,000</b> Beans/pulses (522 bags) <b>Ksh 4,698,000</b> Veg. oil (294 gallons of 20 liters( <b>Ksh 823,200</b> ) Salt (662 bales of 20kg) <b>Ksh 331,000</b> water	Human resource to manage the program	8 months (OCT – May)

Sub-county	Intervention/activity	Justification/reason/need for this activity	Location	No beneficiaries targeted	Proposed implementers	Required resources	Available resources	Timeframe
TAVE TA	Provision of food and water to school	Very limited food harvest due to poor rains and human wildlife conflict	See list attached	17,105 learners	MOE TTCG	Rice/Maize(3278 bags) <b>Ksh 13,112,000</b> Beans/pulses (874 bags) <b>Ksh 7,866,000</b> Veg. oil (492 gallons of 20 liters( <b>Ksh 1,377,600</b> ) Salt (171 bales of 20kg) <b>Ksh 85,500</b> water	Human resource to manage the program	8 months (OCT – May)